



SPYWOLF

Security Audit Report



Completed on
August 21, 2023

@SPYWOLFNETWORK



@SPYWOLFNETWORK



SPYWOLF.CO





OVERVIEW

This audit has been prepared for **HYPE** to review the main aspects of the project to help investors make an informative decision during their research process.

You will find a summarized review of the following key points:

- ✓ Contract's source code
- ✓ Owners' wallets
- ✓ Tokenomics
- ✓ Team transparency and goals
- ✓ Website's age, code, security and UX
- ✓ Whitepaper and roadmap
- ✓ Social media & online presence

“

The results of this audit are purely based on the team's evaluation and does not guarantee nor reflect the projects outcome and goal

- SPYWOLF Team -

”



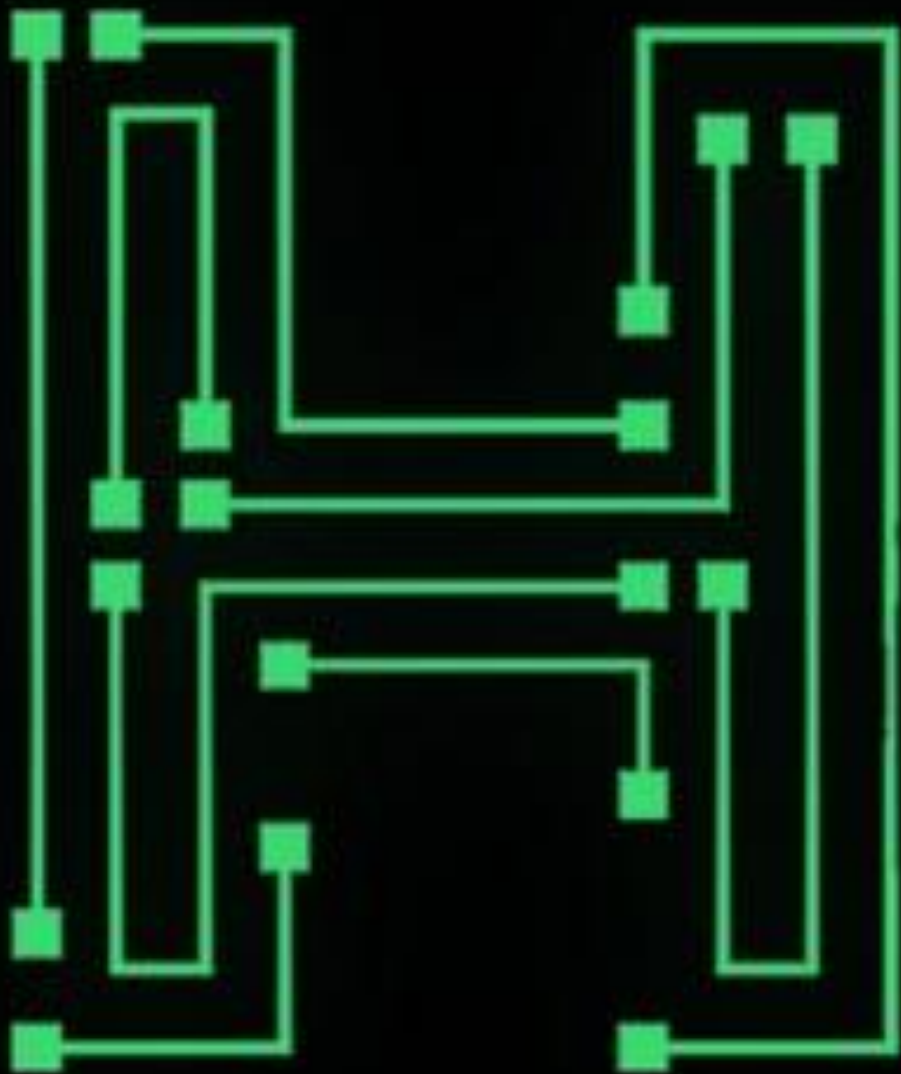


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HYPE



PROJECT DESCRIPTION

According to their website:

\$HYPE is a P2P exchange capable of handling transactions for digital entities and/or fiat in exchange of crypto.

This is the first time ever this has been made as a project while also keeping customers fully anonymous. It would be similar to "localbitcoin" but without a KYC.

Release Date: Launched at August 21th, 2023

Category: Crypto Mixer



CONTRACT INFO

Token Name	Symbol
TokenFarm	N/A
Contract Address	
0x3C13Bd7A7380A83A654427371E4Ac647A07E4677	
Network	Language
Ethereum	Solidity
Deployment Date	Contract Type
Aug 21, 2023	Staking
Total Supply	Status
N/A	Launched

TAXES



Our Contract Review Process

The contract review process pays special attention to the following:

- ✓ Testing the smart contracts against both common and uncommon vulnerabilities
- ✓ Assessing the codebase to ensure compliance with current best practices and industry standards.
- ✓ Ensuring contract logic meets the specifications and intentions of the client.
- ✓ Cross referencing contract structure and implementation against similar smart contracts produced by industry leaders.
- ✓ Thorough line-by-line manual review of the entire codebase by industry experts.

Blockchain security tools used:

- OpenZeppelin
- Mythril
- Solidity Compiler
- Hardhat



TOKEN TRANSFERS STATS

Transfer Count	N/A
Uniq Senders	N/A
Uniq Receivers	N/A
Total Amount	N/A
Median Transfer Amount	N/A
Average Transfer Amount	N/A
First transfer date	N/A
Last transfer date	N/A
Days token transferred	N/A

SMART CONTRACT STATS

Calls Count	1
External calls	1
Internal calls	0
Transactions count	1
Uniq Callers	1
Days contract called	1
Last transaction time	Aug-21-2023 09:56:47 AM +UTC
Created	Aug-21-2023 09:56:47 AM +UTC
Create TX	0x0f5e2d74b59ca24dd6266a4d524e02865543a9c5032561cdcc6691b3c0bc9ca0
Creator	0x4Ab2E09B38C9798b25298b881F24e7351a84e51d



VULNERABILITY CHECK

Design Logic	Passed
Compiler warnings.	Passed
Private user data leaks	Passed
Timestamp dependence	Passed
Integer overflow and underflow	Passed
Race conditions and reentrancy. Cross-function race conditions	Passed
Possible delays in data delivery	Passed
Oracle calls	Passed
Front running	Passed
DoS with Revert	Passed
DoS with block gas limit	Passed
Methods execution permissions	Passed
Economy model	Passed
Impact of the exchange rate on the logic	Passed
Malicious Event log	Passed
Scoping and declarations	Passed
Uninitialized storage pointers	Passed
Arithmetic accuracy	Passed
Cross-function race conditions	Passed
Safe Zeppelin module	Passed
Fallback function security	Passed



THREAT LEVELS

When performing smart contract audits, our specialists look for known vulnerabilities as well as logical and access control issues within the code. The exploitation of these issues by malicious actors may cause serious financial damage to projects that failed to get an audit in time. We categorize these vulnerabilities by the following levels:

High Risk

Issues on this level are critical to the smart contract's performance/functionality and should be fixed before moving to a live environment.

Medium Risk

Issues on this level are critical to the smart contract's performance/functionality and should be fixed before moving to a live environment.

Low Risk

Issues on this level are minor details and warning that can remain unfixed.

Informational

Information level is to offer suggestions for improvement of efficacy or security for features with a risk free factor.



FOUND THREATS

High Risk

No high risk-level threats found in this contract.

Medium Risk

No medium risk-level threats found in this contract.

Low Risk

No low risk-level threats found in this contract.



Informational

Owner can create new pools.

*Owner can set emergency fees up to 100%.

```
function addPool(
    address _tokenAddress, address _rewardTokenAddress,
    uint256 _maxPoolSize, uint256 _maxContribution, uint256 _lockDays,
    bool _poolType, bool _poolActive, uint256 _emergencyFees
) public onlyOwner {
    poolInfo.push(
        PoolInfo({
            tokenAddress: _tokenAddress,
            rewardTokenAddress: _rewardTokenAddress,
            maxPoolSize: _maxPoolSize,
            currentPoolSize: 0,
            maxContribution: _maxContribution,
            rewardAmount: 0,
            lockDays: _lockDays,
            poolType: _poolType,
            poolActive: _poolActive,
            stakeHolders: 0,
            emergencyFees: _emergencyFees
        })
    );
}

function emergencyWithdraw(uint256 _pid) public {
    .....
    uint256 _emergencyFees = poolInfo[_pid].emergencyFees;
    uint256 _refundValue = (userInfo[_pid][msg.sender].amount).sub(
        (_emergencyFees).mul(userInfo[_pid][msg.sender].amount).div(100)
    );
    poolInfo[_pid].currentPoolSize = (poolInfo[_pid].currentPoolSize).sub(
        userInfo[_pid][msg.sender].amount
    );

    address _tokenAddress = poolInfo[_pid].tokenAddress;
    IBEP20 token = IBEP20(_tokenAddress);
    bool success = token.transfer(msg.sender, _refundValue);
    require(success, "Transfer failed");
}
```

**For more information check the Tokenomics slide (slide 08)*



Informational

Owner can add rewards to each pool.

```
function addRewards(uint256 _pid, uint256 _amount) public onlyOwner {
    require(_pid < poolLength(), "Invalid pool ID");

    address _tokenAddress = poolInfo[_pid].rewardTokenAddress;
    IBEP20 token = IBEP20(_tokenAddress);
    bool success = token.transferFrom(msg.sender, address(this), _amount);
    require(success, "Transfer From failed. Please approve the token");

    poolInfo[_pid].rewardAmount += _amount;
}
```

Owner can withdraw ETH from the contract.

When this function is present, in cases ETH is sent into the contract by mistake or purposefully, contract's owner can retrieve it.

```
function withdrawEth() external onlyOwner returns (bool) {
    uint256 balance = address(this).balance;
    (bool success, ) = payable(msg.sender).call{value: balance}("");
    return success;
}
```



Informational

Owner can only increase the size of created pool (the total amount that can be staked in that pool).

```
function updateMaxPoolSize(uint256 _pid, uint256 _maxPoolSize)
    public
    onlyOwner
{
    require(_pid < poolLength(), "Invalid pool ID");
    require(
        _maxPoolSize >= poolInfo[_pid].currentPoolSize,
        "Cannot reduce the max size below the current pool size"
    );
    poolInfo[_pid].maxPoolSize = _maxPoolSize;
}
```

Owner can change max pool contribution (max amount that each user can stake in the pool).

```
function updateMaxContribution(uint256 _pid, uint256 _maxContribution)
    public
    onlyOwner
{
    require(_pid < poolLength(), "Invalid pool ID");
    poolInfo[_pid].maxContribution = _maxContribution;
}

function stakeTokens(uint256 _pid, uint256 _amount) public {
    .....
    require(
        poolInfo[_pid].currentPoolSize.add(_amount) <=
        poolInfo[_pid].maxPoolSize,
        "Staking exceeds max pool size"
    );
    require(
        (userInfo[_pid][msg.sender].amount).add(_amount) <=
        poolInfo[_pid].maxContribution,
        "Max Contribution exceeds"
    );
    .....
}
```



Informational

Owner can change lock period for staking pool only when the pool have 0 tokens in it (no investors for this pool yet).

```
function updateLockDays(uint256 _pid, uint256 _lockDays) public onlyOwner {
    require(_pid < poolLength(), "Invalid pool ID");
    require(
        poolInfo[_pid].currentPoolSize == 0,
        "Cannot change lock time after people started staking"
    );
    poolInfo[_pid].lockDays = _lockDays;
}
```

Owner can update pool type (public or private).

Owner can activate/deactivate staking pool (only applies for new depositors).

Owner can add whitelisted users that can participate in private staking pools.

```
function updatePoolType(uint256 _pid, bool _poolType) public onlyOwner {
    require(_pid < poolLength(), "Invalid pool ID");
    poolInfo[_pid].poolType = _poolType;
}

function updatePoolActive(uint256 _pid, bool _poolActive) public onlyOwner {
    require(_pid < poolLength(), "Invalid pool ID");
    poolInfo[_pid].poolActive = _poolActive;
}

function addWhitelist(uint256 _pid, address[] memory _whitelistAddresses)
    public
    onlyOwner
{
    require(_pid < poolLength(), "Invalid pool ID");
    uint256 length = _whitelistAddresses.length;
    require(length <= 200, "Can add only 200 wl at a time");
    for (uint256 i = 0; i < length; i++) {
        address _whitelistAddress = _whitelistAddresses[i];
        whitelistedAddress[_pid][_whitelistAddress] = true;
    }
}
```




Informational

Users can unstake tokens and receive rewards, only when the current pool staking period is reached.

Example – If staking pools is for 10 days, users can unstake earlier after 10 days.

If users want to pull their investment before that period, emergency fees (which can be different to every individual pool) will apply.

For more information check slide 08.

```
function unstakeTokens(uint256 _pid) public {
    require(_pid < poolLength(), "Invalid pool ID");
    require(
        userInfo[_pid][msg.sender].amount > 0,
        "You don't have any staked tokens"
    );
    require(
        userInfo[_pid][msg.sender].stakingTime > 0,
        "You don't have any staked tokens"
    );
    require(
        getUserLockTime(_pid, msg.sender) < block.timestamp,
        "Your maturity time is not reached"
    );

    address _tokenAddress = poolInfo[_pid].tokenAddress;
    IBEP20 token = IBEP20(_tokenAddress);
    address _rewardTokenAddress = poolInfo[_pid].rewardTokenAddress;
    IBEP20 rewardToken = IBEP20(_rewardTokenAddress);
    uint256 _amount = userInfo[_pid][msg.sender].amount;

    uint256 _refundValue = claimableRewards(_pid, msg.sender);
    userInfo[_pid][msg.sender].rewardClaimed = _refundValue;
    poolInfo[_pid].rewardAmount -= _refundValue;
    poolInfo[_pid].currentPoolSize = (poolInfo[_pid].currentPoolSize).sub(
        userInfo[_pid][msg.sender].amount
    );
    userInfo[_pid][msg.sender].amount = 0;
    poolInfo[_pid].stakeHolders--;

    bool success1 = token.transfer(msg.sender, _amount);
    bool success2 = rewardToken.transfer(msg.sender, _refundValue);
    require(success1 && success2, "Transfer failed");
}
```



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR

GOOD PRACTICES

1

Consider fundamental tradeoffs

2

Be attentive to blockchain properties

3

Ensure careful rollouts

4

Keep contracts simple

5

Stay up to date and track development

HYPE

GOOD PRACTICES FOUND

- ✓ The smart contract utilizes "SafeMath" to prevent overflows



This is staking contract.

*Emergency fees are imposed only when users want to withdraw their staked tokens before the pool's mature period. Example - If pool's staking period is 10 days but user wants to pull their investment on day 7 -> user's investment will be subject to emergency fees.

No emergency fees are imposed on investments reached the pool's mature period.

Take into consideration that the emergency fees for each staking pool may vary and can be set up to 100%.

TOKENOMICS



THE TEAM

⚠ The team is
anonymous

KYC INFORMATION

No KYC

We recommend the team to get a KYC in order to ensure trust and transparency within the community.





WEBSITE

Website URL

<https://hype-eth.com/>

Domain Registry

<https://www.hostinger.com>

Domain Expiration

2024-08-02

Technical SEO Test

Passed

Security Test

Passed. SSL certificate present

Design

Very nice design with appropriate color scheme and graphics.

Content

The information helps new investors understand what the product does right away. No grammar mistakes found..

Whitepaper

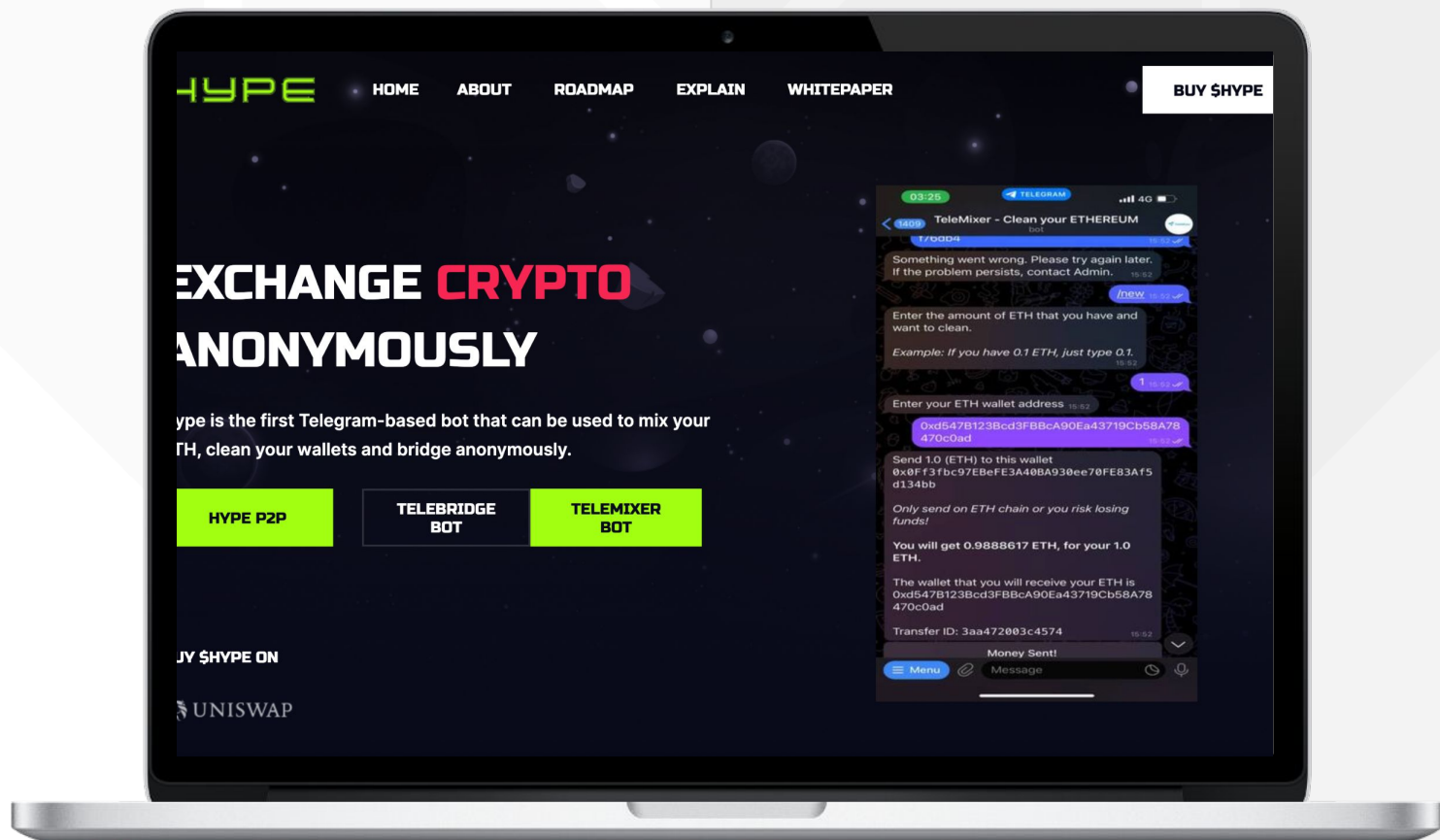
No

Roadmap

Yes, goals set without time frames.

Mobile-friendly?

Yes



hype-eth.com



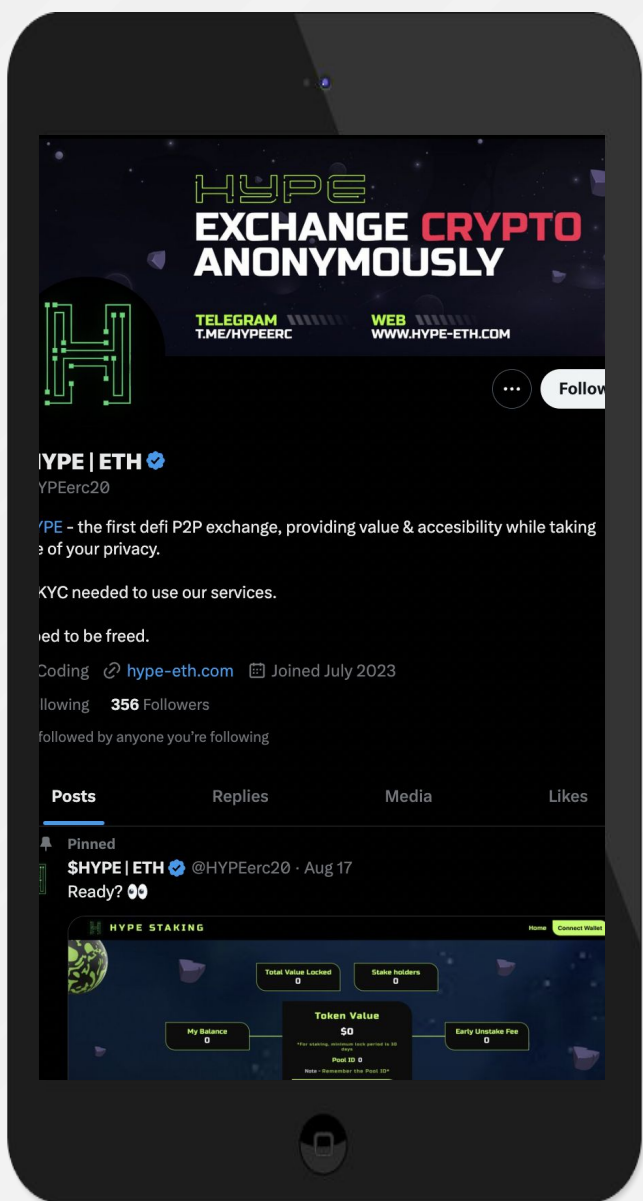
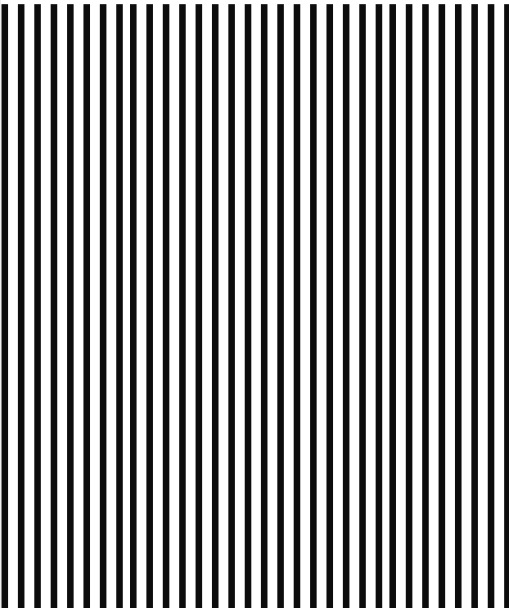
SOCIAL MEDIA

& ONLINE PRESENCE



ANALYSIS

Project’s social media pages are active



Twitter

@Hypeerc20

- 334 followers
- Posts frequently
- Active



Discord

- Not available



Telegram

@hypeerc

- 756 members
- Active members
- Active mods



Medium

- Not available



SPYWOLF

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Disclaimer

This report shows findings based on our limited project analysis, following good industry practice from the date of this report, in relation to cybersecurity vulnerabilities and issues in the framework and algorithms based on smart contracts, overall social media and website presence and team transparency details of which are set out in this report. In order to get a full view of our analysis, it is crucial for you to read the full report.

While we have done our best in conducting our analysis and producing this report, it is important to note that you should not rely on this report and cannot claim against us on the basis of what it says or doesn't say, or how we produced it, and it is important for you to conduct your own independent investigations before making any decisions. We go into more detail on this in the disclaimer below – please make sure to read it in full.

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No applications were reviewed for security. No product code has been reviewed.